The Free Press.

BURLINGTON, FRIDAY OCTOBER 2.

G. G. BENEDICT, Editor.

For President.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,

SCHUYLER COLFAX,

OF INDIANA.

Vermont Legislature.

The Legislature meets on the 8th of October—a week from next Thursday. The members are getting their good clothes ready, and preparing for [illegible] weeks absence from their homes. Those who have offices in the gift of the Legislature to look after, or legislative points to carry, are preparing for business; and the people of Vermont are, or ought to be, preparing to give a little more than ordinary attention to the affairs of their own commonwealth, and to watch how their representatives do their duty.

The House will doubtless organize promptly. It is many years since there was a protracted contest over the speakership, and there are no signs of one this year. His experience, and well known familiarity of [illegible] the House has ever had in former years, turned the thoughts of many members to Hon. G. W. Grandey of Vergennes, for Speaker, and it has looked as if he would be elected with little opposition. Within a few days past, however, the name of Gen. Proctor, of Rutland has been suggested [illegible]

John H. Flagg, Esq., of Bennington, the experienced and faithful Clerk of several years past will be re-elected without opposition, as will Mr. Henry Clark of Rutland, the experienced and excellent Secretary of the Senate, and Mr. James S. Peck of Montpelier, the [illegible] Assistant Secretary.

There is of course important business to come before the Legislature. It has to choose at this session, a Senator of the United States, for six years from the 4th of March next. Fortunately on that important matter there is no question to divide the Legislature. Hon. Geo. F. Edmunds, who, having filled the office for [illegible] by appointment of Gov. Dillingham [illegible] occasioned by the death of Senator Foot, [illegible] of Vermont, and served his country in the Senate with [illegible] will be re-elected as a matter of course, without a competitor, and with [illegible] unanimity.

A number of general legislation, several new railroad charters are to be asked for—one for a road from [illegible] to form a connection for the Passumpsic Road, and asked for apparently more in the interest of New York Companies, than of Vermont; another from the West Rutland Marble Quarries, to connect with the Rutland and Burlington Road at Rutland, in order that the Marble freights may not be longer monopolized by a foreign corporation; another across Windsor County, from East to West, a section now without railroad facilities; perhaps others. It is understood that a general railroad law will be introduced, giving to all parties the right to build railroads under certain restrictions, similar to the law of New York, which may dispose of all these applications at once.

We presume an attempt will be made to repeal the law of last fall, providing for the equal distribution among creditors of property attached in certain process. Doubtless the law ought to be simplified and improved, but we cannot believe the State will return to the old grab system.

We understand that the question of a new county in the south part of the State will again be brought up. If it were possible to rearrange readily lines throughout the State, to meet the [illegible] changes of business centres and population since the railroads were built, it would be a most desirable thing to do. [illegible] There should be fewer and better courts, fewer and better jails, fewer and better lawyers, fewer sessions of court, and more time for the judges to prepare their opinions; and with such changes for the better, a great reduction of expense to the State. But it is hopeless to expect such extensive changes at this session. [illegible] and county lines will remain as before.

There are matters relating to the taxing of corporations, the mode of collecting taxes, a change in which was recommended by Governor Page last year, but not made; the regulation of railroad freights, and other questions which were discussed to some extent last year, and are likely to come up again this. It is not unlikely that the question of a reorganization of the Board of Education, in order to the [illegible] public confidence in the Board, and of [illegible] of the schools, may come up. [illegible] new questions. On the whole, [illegible] session may be looked for.

Democrats [illegible] for Grant.

The action of Gen. [illegible] a leading [illegible] Democracy, and [illegible] for Grant [illegible] will be a very influential argument with [illegible] large class of Democrats, especially [illegible] of New York. [illegible] their most significant sign of the times is the statement made by the New York [illegible] on good authority," that James T. Brady, of New York, is going to vote for Grant and Colfax. Another is the fact that Robert M. Douglas, son of the late Stephen A. Douglas, was among the speakers at a Republican meeting in Raleigh, N.C., the other day, and declared that in supporting the Republican candidates in this crisis he was but obeying the dying injunction of his father to his sons: "Tell them to obey the Constitution and the laws of the country." The New York Barnburners, represented by Gen. Dix; the patriotic Irish Democrats, represented by James T. Brady; and the Douglas Democrats, what there are left of them not now in the Republican party, will make a handsome addition to the Grant column.

The New Rebellion.

The Democrats are deliberately preparing to defy the laws of Congress by which the unreconstructed States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas are excluded from the election for President. That the purpose had become fixed with the Democratic leaders [illegible] is evident from the following letter to the editor of the Houston (Texas) Times, which appears in that paper:

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 21, 1868.

[illegible], Esq., Houston, Texas:

My dear Sir: Yours of the 2d inst., dated at [illegible], was forwarded from Cincinnati. In reply, I have only to say that you cannot urge too strongly our brethren of Texas to stand by the National Democracy, and resist all radical attempts to abuse you. My heartfelt wish is that you may succeed in your new undertaking. We are making a last fight for constitutional liberty, and the signs of the time indicate a Democratic triumph hitherto unknown. Yield not a scintilla of our honor. *There is no room for compromise.*

About your being allowed to vote, be not alarmed: *we shall see that Texas is represented. Vote, by all means.*

Yours truly, GEO. H. PENDLETON.

The Democratic State Committee of Mississippi have, in an address to the people of that State, taken the ground that the law of Congress is null and void, and their action is sustained by the democratic press of that and other States.

The Louisville *Journal*, the most vigorous Democratic print in the Southwest, edited by the rebel General Buckner, says:

"Now our opinion is, that the three States named, Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, without the slightest deference or regard to the infamously partisan and unconstitutional legislation of Congress, and without taking the least account of the absence of enabling orders or paying any attention whatever to threats issuing from under the shadow of cocked hats and epaulettes, should, on the day of the election of Presidential electors throughout the United States, proceed to the election of electors just as if there were no such thing as a Congressional disabling law, a force bill, or a shoulder-strap. Let them by all means elect their electors and leave the consequences to the people of the nation, themselves included. We can assure them, that, if they shall elect Seymour and Blair electors, and if the counting of the votes of their electors would give Seymour and Blair a majority in the electoral colleges of the country, the votes of their electors will be counted and Seymour and Blair placed in the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, be the cost what it may. If we will not fight for our rights, we have no right to have rights—or at any rate to talk about them."

The N. Y. *Express*, copying Mr. Pendleton's letter, says:

"We trust that Virginia and Mississippi will also vote. Virginia has never lost her status in the Union, having ever been represented in Congress, even during the rebellion, and has as much right to vote as Massachusetts. Mississippi was refused representation only because she would not adopt the negro Constitution. Let all vote. We shall see whether the Rump dare refuse the count!"

The practical questions in this case, are first: Under what officers, or authority, are the elections to be held in those States, which are at present under Military Commanders who certainly will not countenance such an election; and second, how are the democrats going to get the votes of those States counted? The Constitution [illegible] provide that Congress shall count the electoral votes. Congress having deliberately and properly excluded the votes of the unreconstructed States, will of course refuse to count their votes, if they should be cast. The count can be secured only by violence—by Gen. Blair's new civil war—not even then; for though a new election should result in Congress, it would not compel Congress to count votes which by law are excluded.

The desperate character of the democratic leaders and their malign influence on the Southern people, is [illegible] shown by such revolutionary talk as this.

[illegible]

It is of a piece with the plea of a burglar who should defend a highway robber who had murdered a peaceable and honest traveler for his money, [illegible]

[illegible]

Hill, in his [illegible] manifesto and letter of acceptance, counseled the overthrow of the usurping Government and the dispersion of Congress with the bayonet, and denounced the liberated bondmen as "idle vagabonds," as "a lazy race of semi-barbarous men," and a "host of ignorant negroes supported in idleness with the public money, and combined together to strip the white race of their birthright." Cobb and Toombs took up the refrain, and the former said, in his Atlanta speech:

"The Reconstruction Acts are null and void, and shall not stand. The grinning skeletons which have been set up in our midst as legislators shall be routed by Frank Blair, whom our party has expressly appointed for that purpose. Come one and all, and let us snatch the old banner from the dust, give it again to the breeze, and, if needs be, to the God of battles, and strike one more honest blow for constitutional liberty. Upon these (Unionists, white and black) there should be no mercy. They have dishonored themselves and sought to dishonor you. Anathematize them. Drive them from the pale of social and political society.

Write down in their memories this day and all days and for all time to come, the feeling and spirit of abhorrence with which you regard and estimate these men. O, Heaven! for some blistering words, that I may write infamy upon the forehead of those men, that they may travel through earth despised of all men and rejected of Heaven, scorned by the devil himself. They may seek their final congenial resting place under the mudsills of that ancient institution."

Toombs followed in a similar strain, and said to his hearers, among other things:

"Let us have no more of these treacherous babblings about the rights of the conqueror * * * This grand declaration of the Democracy dispels all such delusions. Let it be confirmed by the people of the United States, and all these miserable mockeries called reconstructed States, erected by fraud and force against the consent of the people, and in defiance of the Constitution, will pass away. * * * * * * * *

In the name of the people of Georgia I call upon you this day to *drive from your presence* these bad men, who ask you to forfeit the only claim you can ever have to public respect and confidence by the appointment of such men to offices of trust and honor."

The Georgia Legislature have now "driven from their body," in open defiance of the State Constitution, the legislators having any negro blood coursing their veins, and their constituents are now following up the "good work" by murdering the negroes outright. And such are the teachings of the Democracy of to-day! These are the men whom the loyal people of this land are asked to restore to power by electing Seymour and Blair.

THE CHARGES AGAINST COMMISSIONER ROLLINS.—At a meeting of the Retrenchment Committee of Congress on Monday, a sub-committee was appointed to proceed with the examination of internal revenue matters, more especially to investigate the reasons why the Supervisors ordered by Congress have not yet been appointed. Also what are the character and extent of the frauds charged by Mr. Binckley and others as having been committed in the Revenue Department, and if the charges are not true, the reasons why they have been made, and the names of the persons who instigated them. The sub-committee consists of Messrs. Van Wyck, Benton, [illegible], Jencks and Edmunds. The committee will hold sessions during the recess, and prepare its report so as to be presented on the 16th of October, in case a session of Congress is held at that time. It is understood that the Committee undertook the investigation at the request of Mr. Rollins. It is one of the best results of the September session that it baulks the Democratic game for getting Mr. Rollins suspended and putting a man in his place who would make the [illegible] Democratic canvass.

Grace Greenwood, in a letter printed in *The London Star*, says:

There be many who find the character of Mr. Grant a baffling and impenetrable mystery—who imagine something [illegible]

[illegible]

Last winter, though unusually severe here, was the mildest ever known in the Arctic regions, the temperature at no time falling more than forty degrees below zero.

MYSTERIES OF THE [illegible].—The prospectus of a "Lying-in Asylum," in New York city, [illegible] which the sudden death of a young woman [illegible] a few days since, [illegible] "adopted out." The New York *Commercial* states that there are not less than fifty such establishments in that city, and that probably more than one thousand illegitimate children are born in them every year.

"*And what becomes of them?*" asks the *Commercial*. "Who believes a thousand fine ladies annually pull up their carriages before the door of such infamous places, and joyfully adopt for pets these little bastards? Who believes there are five hundred—one hundred—aye, even fifty worthy childless couples to adopt the progeny of parents about whom nothing is known but their licentiousness?

No! Of every hundred children born under such circumstances, seventy-five die within six months. And they are murdered! But not by any unseemly violence, or flagrant outrage of the law—no drugs are given; no innocent blood is shed; no baby throats are garroted—the deed is done more cleanly, systematically, and surely. They perish of starvation and premeditated neglect."

This is a terrible revelation of the depravity which lurks and festers in the great cities, and which is by no means confined to New York. Our eye falls as we write, on a paragraph in a Canadian paper, alluding to the wholesale exportation of illegitimate children from Quebec, and charging a Miss Metivir, Governess of the Foundling Hospital there, with being instrumental in the business, which is accompanied with great cruelty to the helpless little ones. The writer says: "They are taken from their mothers before they are 24 hours old. Six leave here on an average every night, and the nurse in charge administers chloroform or some other drug to the children on the boat when they cry."

Where they are shipped to is not stated; but the Montreal *Witness*, copying the paragraph, adds: "The above terrible statement accounts, in part, for the extraordinary infant mortality of Montreal. We believe Foundling Hospitals (however good their object) really cause more evil than they cure. They afford immunity for licentiousness, and cause greater mortality among infants, than if they did not exist."

Truly the wages of sin is death, and the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children.

The official figures of the Maine election sustain the first returns, and place the majority for Governor Chamberlain at 20,000. In the House of Representatives 120 Republicans and 31 Democrats are elected, against 105 Republicans and 46 Democrats last year.

Queen Isabella of Spain, whose subjects are extensively in revolt, became Queen thirty-five years ago. Ten years of this time were passed under the regency of her mother, and in [illegible] 1843, she was declared of age, and assumed the direction of the Government. She is a [illegible], violent woman, despised for her vices, and not respected for any countervailing talents.

NORTHERN CAPITALISTS SOUTH.—Mr. J. W. Silloway, of Boston, has just completed drawings for a new hotel in process of erection at Jacksonville, Florida. It is to be built by Northern capitalists, and a number of Boston mechanics have recently gone there to work upon it. It is designed to be a first class hotel, finished in elegant style, and will meet a want felt there by Northern visitors.

The joy of the maiden lady at 50, who at three score and ten years gave birth to her only child illustrates the ecstacy of the radicals over the Vermont election. [illegible]—*Democratic paper.*

That "young mother" [illegible] was at first reported, and has twins—Maine and Vermont. Look out in October for triplets—Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana.—[illegible]

A suit has been commenced against Mr. Laird, the builder of the rebel privateer Alabama, by the owners of one of the vessels which [illegible] We understand that Mr. Laird has [illegible]

[illegible]

At the opening of the case the counsel for the defence put in a plea of statute limitation, claiming that no more than two years [illegible] from the date of the indictment as found, there could be no prosecution. The prosecution [illegible] that it was not necessary to state in the indictment the fact that Surratt had fled the country, and remained away until brought back in March, 1867, but that they could make that a matter of proof. The court ruled against them, and the prisoner was discharged. Judge Wylie was then asked to certify the case to the full bench, which he refused, and then to hold the prisoner to his bail, which he also refused, and Surratt was released.

The country will receive the result with indifference, for it was [illegible] and the vindictive feeling against those who joined in the guilt of Lincoln's murder has in good measure died away or been absorbed in stronger excitements. But we think all will agree that the Government better have let Surratt remain a fugitive and vagabond in foreign climes, than to spend $200,000 in his capture and trial, only to reach this lame and impotent conclusion.

The members of Congress received [illegible] mileage for the session held Monday. [illegible]

A reporter calls the applicants for naturalization papers, who are thronging the Court rooms in New York and Philadelphia, "lemon [illegible]"

Every delegate elected to the Massachusetts Fifth District Congressional Convention, [illegible]

[illegible]

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

The New Orleans *Times* has discovered that Governor Seymour risked his life in quelling the New York riots. He risked his life on that occasion to the same extent that he risked his money on the national loan.

A letter from Kansas says: I write to tell you what Gen. Sheridan said as we galloped along at Fort Hays yesterday. He remarked: "I do hope [illegible] will be elected. When he is elected I shall throw up my hat and burn my [illegible]"

Mr. Pollard, the historian of the rebellion, in his [illegible], published in New York, uses the following language:

"Men of the South should realize, in a practical [illegible] that the confederate cause [illegible] * * * [illegible]"

[illegible]

Mr. Clark refuses him entertainment because of his *color*. It is evidently the intention of the proprietor of the Lake House to keep a strictly democratic hotel, and he refuses to have any but "*white men*" about it. But will not this be a very difficult thing for him to do? "Color" is a peculiar thing. It takes the most acute minds to decide accurately in regard to the shades and degrees of color. Besides, the same man is not always of the same color, and some men are of various colors at the same time.

This Mr. Chauncey will aptly illustrate the case. He is refused lodging because Mr. Clark takes him to be a *black* man, while the fact is he is a "half-white;" and though we do not wish to insult Mr. Chauncey, yet candor compels us to state that the white half sprang from as genuine a Democrat as Mr. Clark himself. Thus by punishing the black half, the claims of the Democratic white half have been ignored and insulted by one of its warmest admirers.

"The best blood of an old Virginian family" is refused admission to a second class Hotel because it comes mixed with African blood! We put it in this shape, because whenever we see the cases equally divided we always give preference to the *Anglo-Saxon* [illegible]

We say to [illegible]: "What! shall we refuse to recognize the claims of that grand old Democratic blood, which may have flowed in the veins of a Senator or a Vice-President, because it is mixed "half and half" with the base blood of an African?" "Justice forbid!" "No! Blood will tell!" And who shall say that whenever half a man's blood is Anglo-Saxon, that half is not entitled to "take the lead"?

But having mentioned this peculiar case, let us consider how the Clark plan of "keeping a hotel" would work in a supposable case.

Let us suppose that Gen. Beauregard, late of [illegible] army, now of [illegible], was travelling through the States, should come to Burlington. He would naturally go to the Lake House for entertainment, and with that modesty which [illegible] his name as "Peter the Great," or "The Great Tycoon," [illegible] But a glance at his dark, swarthy face and short hair, [illegible] eyes and white teeth, would be enough for [illegible] Clark, and "The Great Peter" would [illegible] And then what [illegible] the bosom of the [illegible] proprietor of the Lake House, when he found he had turned away one of the friends and [illegible]

[illegible]

"R. R. B." [illegible]

[illegible]

Our Washington Letter.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.

THE SOUTH

[illegible]

[illegible] to [illegible] the murderers, but his justification amounts to that of a burglar who shoots you when you surprise him in your house. Had this rebel General been present he would have led the van of the murderers. The scene was one which he would have graced peculiarly. He is or would be delighted to earn the designation of the "[illegible] of Georgia," and should an opportunity offer [illegible] whereabouts you may expect to hear that he [illegible] himself with glory—after the Southern style.

IN LOUISIANA

the excitement is not more intense over the veto of "The Public and Civil Rights bill" than here. Men ask each other, has Warmoth sold out to the copperheads, or has the negro no rights in Louisiana? It is comforting just now to the copperheads to read of the recent action of a Vermont "hotel-keeper" in denying a colored man entertainment at his house, and the story of that patriotic and noble-minded free-born American inn-keeper is traversing the South, greeted by encomiums of "well done, good and faithful servant." I expect soon to hear that a subscription will be started for that worthy and large hearted gentleman, to indemnify him for the falling off of his business. Should such be the case I will give him a first class gratuitous notice.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE

deadlock continues, and if anything, is locked harder daily. Rollins will not weaken, McCulloch, held to his work by the President, dares not give in, and so the interests of the country suffer that this fight may be fought out. The investigations of the Committee which will commence in New York on October 1st will give the country an insight into this matter in a manner which will not only astonish the country, but which may make the servant of Vallandigham shake in his seat and possibly shake him out of it. The fact can be established that the servant Vallandigham is also servant of others who use him to assist them in gathering in cash in Wall street; that he handles the finances under his control with an eye to his own profit: that deadlocks and imbroglios and such like are meat and drink to him, as gold can be sent up and down by their origin and continuance. Let the committee go beneath the surface and do their work thoroughly. Edmunds has a good nose for a copperhead job, let him strike the scent strong and see what he can find. It will amply repay him to follow it up.

GOSSIP

is now busied over the recent marriage of Bob Lincoln and Mary Harlan. That it was an eminently proper match makes no kind of difference with the old fossils here. They don't like it. Bob is rising in his profession, has started right, works hard and well, and that is unpleasant to the people who cried with delight when his father was assassinated. They were so anxious Bob should turn out bad. But he wouldn't. They are mad.

The arrival of Gen. Kilpatrick with his Chilian bride has created another sensation among certain people here. After all the slanders circulated about Kilpatrick it was so discouraging to have him come home married, and to an estimable lady. It has quite upset various people here.

Mrs. Lincoln is to go to Europe after all. She will leave about Oct. 1st, and proposes to spend the winter in Italy.

Let every sea-captain, lake-captain and other navigator, from the tars who tread the decks of gallant craft upon the raging canal to those who grub salt water, beware! Admiral Semmes, the great chronometer thief, passed through here the other evening under full sail bound East. Doubtless having disposed of what plunder he stole during the Rebellion he is looking out for more. He goes to New York to publish his book. What a record of infamy it will be if he tells but a tithe of the truth.

As I wrote you, the Surratt trial ended in a fizzle. Surratt walked from the court room with the air of a victor and the gleam of a murderer was in his eye. Let his whereabouts be checked off about the 4th of March, 1869, because we cannot afford to lose another President just now.

[illegible]

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

The Georgia Massacre.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 21.—I hasten to lay before your readers an account of the recent important events in this section. On the 19th inst., Captain William P. Pierce, a Kentuckian by birth, a gallant officer of the Union army during the late war, a staunch Republican, and the regular nominee of the Republicans of this [illegible] Congressional District, for the United States Congress, proceeded to Camilla, [illegible] a few miles from [illegible], for the purpose of making his first speech in [illegible] of the district. He was accompanied by Mr. John Murphy, a native of Indiana, [illegible] and the sheriff elect of this county, elected by a Republican majority of about [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Four miles from Camilla they were met by a white man named James Johns, who at first stated that he was in search of a "doctor" to attend a colored man who had been injured by a falling tree. As soon, however, as he learned the character of the party approaching, he declared himself a "courier" sent to notify Mr. Murphy that the people of Camilla and of Mitchell County would permit no Radical speaking in Camilla; that the county was theirs, and they intended to hold it.

He then dashed off to town, and the party moved toward the town, not believing that the people would resort to force to prevent a political speech. Mr. Pierce, however, heeded the warning of the man Johns so much as to send a note by a freedman to the Sheriff of the county; the contents of this note are unknown to your correspondent, but from subsequent actions of the Sheriff it is supposed to have been a note asking the protection of the civil authorities. At a point two miles from the town, the party was met by the Sheriff and a posse. The Sheriff asked that in deference to the wish of the citizens, Mr. Pierce would not enter the town. Mr. Pierce answered as he was violating no law of the county, and no right of the people, he would speak in Camilla. He thought he had the right to do so. Upon that the Sheriff and his posse [illegible]

Mr. Pierce, in a buggy, with Mr. Putney, proceeded toward the town, followed at some distance by the rest of the party. With these latter was a [illegible] wagon, drawn by four mules, containing the colored band, consisting of two drummers and a fifer. Messrs. Pierce and Putney drove into the town, dismounted from their buggy, and hitched their horse at the Court-House. A hundred yards from the Court-House the band-wagon was met by the man Johns, with a double-barrelled shot-gun, which he discharged into the wagon, wounding two colored men. Upon this there rose from either side of the road upon which the colored people were approaching the town, a large number of white men [illegible] in the underbrush, who opened a [illegible] fire upon the colored people in the road. A few of the colored people, having pistols, endeavored to defend themselves, but a majority of them fled. Messrs. Pierce and Putney rushed towards the contending parties, Mr. Pierce throwing up his hands and calling upon the freedmen to stop, saying "don't do that, don't do that!" Upon this the whites, [illegible] a portion of them, turned upon Pierce and Putney and fired, wounding Mr. Pierce in the leg, and Mr. Putney in the shoulder and elbow. Both, however, took to the woods and escaped, reaching the plantation of Messrs. [illegible] gentlemen from Massachusetts, at 6 o'clock this evening.

To return to the battle or massacre at Camilla. The freedmen who were armed having emptied their pistols, fled for their lives—such as had not already been placed hors du combat—leaving the wounded on the ground. The whites pursued, some of them first assuring themselves [illegible] by repeated shots [illegible] bodies.

Murphy and [illegible] endeavored to escape in their buggy, but eight miles from Camilla were overtaken by [illegible] mounted men, both dismounted from the buggy, [illegible] to the woods, and Murphy taking refuge in a deserted house, where he prepared to sell his life as dearly as possible. His pursuers surrounded the house, and demanded his surrender. He refused, and told them to commence firing. After some parley, upon solemn promise that he should not be harmed, nor detained, he came out, and while talking to some of the party, he was dealt a horrible blow upon the head, with a butt of a gun, in the hands of another. He was then, after some questioning and examination, allowed to proceed on his way.

Up to eight o'clock this morning the white people were still in pursuit of the fleeing and wounded with horses and bloodhounds.

The white people in Camilla boast that one pond contains twelve dead "niggers." This pond is near the house of a Dr. Dasher, some two miles from Camilla.

One freedman, known to your correspondent, stated that he lain last night concealed in a swamp with four others; that he heard the white men scouring the woods, shouting, cursing, and firing; that he heard the cries and shrieks of the negroes as they were shot down or torn by the bloodhounds; that two of his comrades who became frightened and attempted to leave the swamp were shot within his hearing.

One negro who was captured in Camilla, and who escaped during the night, was compelled by his captors to assist in removing the dead and wounded in the streets of Camilla. He assisted in putting a dead woman into a wagon; she was shot through the chest; she was thrown, his captors told him, into a dry well. He also assisted in removing four badly wounded negroes, two of them mortally.

The man James Johns, who fired the first shot at the colored men, is reported shot once in the forehead and twice in the back, and mortally wounded. Another of the attacking party is reported slightly wounded. His name is Charles Collins. The following is list of the killed and wounded is correct, so far as it goes.

John Murphy, white, contused and lacerated wounds of the head by a musket-barrel.

Wm. P. Pierce, white, gun-shot wound in leg, slight.

F. F. Putney, white, gun-shot wound of elbow and shoulder.

Here follow the names of four colored men killed and fourteen wounded, one mortally. To these are added and twelve colored men, unknown, in Dr. Dasher's pond.

It is believed that 50 colored men, killed and wounded, is a moderate estimate.

Re-Union of Vermont Officers.

The Fifth Annual Re-Union of Vermont Officers will be held at Montpelier on Thursday, the 22nd day of October next. The members of the Re-Union Society, and all Vermont officers of the army and navy, are respectfully invited to attend. The usual preliminary meeting for the election of officers and other business will be held at the Court House, at 10 o'clock [illegible] The oration will be delivered by Gen. [illegible] Washburn, at the Hall of the House of Representatives, during the evening.

In issuing this call it has been thought proper to state briefly the history of the organization, its aims and its objects. In the autumn of [illegible], a few officers and ex-officers issued a call for a meeting to be holden at Montpelier, for the purpose of tendering a complimentary dinner to Gen. George J. Stannard, then barely recovered from the effects of his wounds received at the storming of Fort Harrison.

About seventy-five Officers assembled in response to that call, and formed a permanent organization. Since that time meetings of the Society have annually been held, and the membership has increased to about three hundred, a large majority of whom have been present at the meetings.

The object of this association is [illegible] to afford an opportunity to renew through social intercourse the ties of friendship formed in the field; to draw a renewed inspiration and [illegible] courage for the work yet before us from the "touch of a comrade's elbow;" and [illegible] the shot-rent standards under which we fought and so many of our heroes fell; and to keep green and sacred in our hearts the memories of the Five Thousand who gave their lives for the cause.

GEN. WILLIAM Y. W. RIPLEY, [illegible]

Executive Committee.

Major CHAS. F. SPAULDING,
Major JOSIAH GROUT, JR.,
Major JOHN L. BARSTOW,
GEO. G. BENEDICT, *Cor. Secretary,*
JAS. S. PECK, *Recording Secretary.*

Attention, 10th Vermont!

The Annual Re-Union of the [illegible] will be held at [illegible] Hotel, [illegible] Wednesday, the 21st day of October [illegible] o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is [illegible] requested, as business of importance will come before the Society. Surgeon Childe and [illegible] Haynes will be ready to report on the [illegible] entrusted to them, viz: "The [illegible] of our fallen comrades." [illegible] will deliver an address, after which there will be a Social Dance. All [illegible] the ladies.

Major JOHN A. SALISBURY,
Capt. A. B. [illegible],
[illegible]

All papers friendly [illegible]

Vt. Central and Rutland & [illegible] roads will carry for half fare.

GRAND REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING!

AT PLATTSBURGH, N. Y.

Grand Rally of Republicans, under the auspices of the Republican County Committee and Grant and Colfax Club,

ON WEDNESDAY, [illegible]

The following distinguished gentlemen will be present and address the meeting:

Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. Senator, Mass.
Hon. Dan'l E. Sickles, of New York.
Maj.-Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, [illegible]
Hon. George F. Edmunds, U. S. Senator, Vermont.
Hon. Luke P. Poland, Member of Congress, Vermont.
Colonel Deming, of Hartford, Ct.
Hon. John W. Stewart, of Vermont.

THE GRANT AND COLFAX CLUBS

With their Bands of Music, Banners, Flags, and whatever else may pertain to their organization, together with Republicans generally of Northern New York and Vermont, are invited to attend.

Wm. P. Mooers, N. Lapham, A. W. [illegible], C. E. Everest, L. F. Carter, John [illegible], Republican County Committee.

Jerome B. Bailey, Pres. Grant and Colfax Club, Plattsburgh. D. S. McMasters, Frank Palmer, Jabez Bidwell, Vice Pres'ts.

Plattsburgh, Sept 22, 1868.

The Republican State Committee of Vermont by special request of the Clinton County Committee and Plattsburgh Grant and Colfax Club extend the above invitation to the [illegible] and Colfax Clubs of this State, and to friends of Grant, Colfax and [illegible] The meeting will doubtless be one of the most notable demonstrations ever made in Northern New York, and it is hoped that Vermonters will be glad [illegible] presence and encouragement to the Republicans of the Empire State, at that [illegible]

For the State Committee,
B. F. [illegible], Chairman.
G. G. BENEDICT, Secretary.

Chittenden County Court.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1868.

Hon. JOHN PIERPOINT, Presiding Judge.
Hon. [illegible], } Assistant Judges.
Hon. [illegible], }

FRIDAY, Sept. [illegible]

The Grand Jury before they were discharged brought in Indictments against the following persons:

Addison S. Potter, burglary; [illegible]
Charles H. Foster, burglary, [illegible] goods.
Edward Coon, arson.
Charles Gohorie, larceny.
William H. Shanker, larceny.
George Turner, larceny.
Mary Scragan, larceny.
Amos Bixby, accessory to larceny.
George Hay, assault with intent to kill.
Lewis Norton, assault with intent to kill.
James Martin, breaking jail.
William Rouse, " "
Wm. H. Thacker " "

The trial of the case of Spaulding vs. [illegible] was brought to a somewhat sudden termination yesterday afternoon, after a portion of the evidence had been taken, by the Court directing, on motion of the Counsel for the defendant, a [illegible] verdict to be rendered for the defendant, and the case passed to the Supreme Court.

The Jury returned a verdict of [illegible] plaintiff in the case of [illegible] vs. Hays.

The jury were then discharged [illegible] o'clock Monday morning, when the criminal cases will be tried. The Court then adjourned [illegible] o'clock this morning, when the prisoners were brought to the bar to plead. The docket was called and an opportunity for hearing [illegible] case.

Seventy four new cases [illegible] upon the docket this Term.

The case of L. Burgess [illegible] Coon occupied the most of the day [illegible] The testimony of the defendant and the arguments of counsel were concluded about [illegible] and the case given to the jury, who [illegible] half an hour a verdict of [illegible] in favor of the plaintiff, which [illegible] claimed by him with interest from January [illegible] together with the costs in the suit.

At the opening of the Court [illegible] the Grand Jury through their foreman [illegible] B. Platt made the following report, which [illegible] more than usual interest in consequence of [illegible] recommendations they make in regard to our city buildings, the condition and [illegible] of which, considering the objects for which they are designed, has been a subject of [illegible]

To the Honorable, the County Court [illegible] and for the County of Chittenden now in session:

The Grand Jurors within and for the County of Chittenden aforesaid now here in Court respectfully report:

That they have made inquiry and find that the several towns in this County have duly assessed, collected and expended the tax for the support of schools, and have managed and disposed of the United States deposit fund deposited with them and the annual interest thereof, agreeably to Statute in such case made and provided. They have also made due and thorough examination of the County Jail, and find the same clean and well kept and in as good condition as the present building will allow; but they present that in their opinion it is entirely insufficient and unsuitable both as to size, location and internal arrangement, for the wants and requirements of the County. They also desire to say that in their opinion, the time has come when measures should be taken for the erection of a new Court room and in a more desirable situation, and where the business of the County could be [illegible]